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Sundar Raman

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McDonnell Boehnen Hulbert & Berghoff
300 S. Wacker Drive, 32nd Floor
Chicago, IL 60606

EXAMINER

AVELLINO, JOSEPH E

ART UNIT

PAPER NUMBER

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PAPER

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

The time period for reply, if any, is set in the attached communication.

Office Action Summary	Application No. 10/004,116	Applicant(s) RAMAN ET AL.	
	Examiner Joseph E. Avellino	Art Unit 2143	

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If the period for reply specified above is less than thirty (30) days, a reply within the statutory minimum of thirty (30) days will be considered timely.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

- 1) ☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on 15 February 2008.
- 2a) ☒ This action is **FINAL**. 2b) ☐ This action is non-final.
- 3) ☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

- 4) ☒ Claim(s) 1-14 and 16-19 is/are pending in the application.
4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
- 5) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.
- 6) ☒ Claim(s) 1-14 and 16-19 is/are rejected.
- 7) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.
- 8) ☐ Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

- 9) ☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
- 10) ☐ The drawing(s) filed on _____ is/are: a) ☐ accepted or b) ☐ objected to by the Examiner.
Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).
Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
- 11) ☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

- 12) ☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
a) ☐ All b) ☐ Some * c) ☐ None of:
1. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
 2. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.
 3. ☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).
- * See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

- | | |
|--|---|
| 1) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Notice of References Cited (PTO-892) | 4) <input type="checkbox"/> Interview Summary (PTO-413)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____ |
| 2) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948) | 5) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Informal Patent Application (PTO-152) |
| 3) <input type="checkbox"/> Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449 or PTO/SB/08)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date _____ | 6) <input type="checkbox"/> Other: _____ |

DETAILED ACTION

1. Claims 1-14, and 16-19 are presented for examination; claims 1, 6, 10, 11, 13, 18, and 19 independent.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

2. The text of those sections of Title 35, U.S. Code not included in this action can be found in a prior Office action.

Claims 1-14, and 16-19 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Jordan et al. (USPN 6,438,652) in view of Zisapel et al. (USPN 6,665,702) (hereinafter Zisapel) in view of Applicants Admitted Prior Art (page 2, of disclosure) (hereinafter AAPA) in view of Primak et al. (US 2001/0039585) (hereinafter Primak) and further in view of Kapoor (USPN 5,884,038).

3. Referring to claim 1, Jordan discloses a method of load balancing in an upstream proxy (i.e. load monitor 120) (col. 5, lines 40-65), the method comprising:

receiving information from a plurality of downstream proxies 150 at a control node (i.e. load monitor 120) (col. 6, lines 6-25);

maintaining a list of downstream proxies (Figure 2b, ref. 102 load table; col. 6, lines 10-15);

assigning a weight to each of the downstream proxies in the list, the weight based upon information received from the downstream proxies (col. 6, lines 6-25); and

distributing traffic load to one of the plurality of downstream proxies based in part on the weight of each of the downstream proxies (i.e. shifting some of the forwarded requests from an overloaded cache server to a less loaded one) (e.g. abstract; col. 6, lines 25-30).

Jordan does not specifically state receiving a delay time between the control node and the downstream proxies. In analogous art, Zisapel discloses another system of load balancing which discloses the information received by the control node from the proxies indicates a time delay (i.e. pinging, latency, TTL value) (col. 4, lines 45-56; col. 14, line 64 to col. 15, line 7). It would be obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to combine the teaching of Zisapel with Jordan since Jordan teaches that an overloaded cache server can be identified by any conventional techniques, which includes loads taking into account the load due to forwarding frequency (col. 6, lines 18-30). This would lead one of ordinary skill to search for other techniques to load balance a network, finding Zisapel and its novel method using TTL values, latency, and distance between nodes (col. 14, line 64, to col. 15, line 7).

Jordan in view of Zisapel do not disclose receiving VOIP information from downstream proxies, and the proxies implementing the SIP protocol. In analogous art, AAPA discloses that proxy servers can implement the SIP protocol (i.e. "arrays of SIP proxy servers") (p. 2, lines 20-21) and pass VOIP information (i.e. call information) (p. 2, lines 7-11, 16-19). It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to combine the teaching of AAPA with Jordan and Zisapel in order to provide the proxy servers with increased call capacity and redundancy.

Jordan-Zisapel-AAPA do not explicitly disclose querying a process on a proxy to monitor the load. In analogous art, Primak discloses another server load monitoring system which discloses querying specific processes (i.e. DNS agents which execute on a particular server), and the process returns available capacity information (i.e. load) in order to monitor the load on the particular server (i.e. by knowing the available capacity on the particular cluster, the monitor is able to monitor the load on the cluster, since a load is the inverse of the available capacity of the particular server cluster) (§ 25). It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to substitute the load monitoring system of Jordan-Zisapel-AAPA with the load monitoring system described in Primak in order to provide the benefits of Primak to the system of Jordan-Zisapel-AAPA, specifically to offload the capacity gathering tasks to a particular process of the server, thereby reducing the overhead processing on the load monitor.

Jordan-Zisapel-AAPA-Primak do not explicitly disclose that the weights utilize a pre-weighting of at least one of the proxies. In analogous art, Kapoor disclose another web server load balancing mechanism which discloses assigning a relative weight based on the individual processing power of the particular web server (e.g. abstract; col. 4, lines 40-67). It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to include Kapoor's relative weighting system to the load balancing system of Jordan-Zisapel-AAPA-Primak in order to reduce load imbalancing between the servers by taking into account the relative processing powers of the servers as supported by Kapoor (e.g. abstract).

4. Referring to claim 2, Jordan discloses receiving a request and using the weights to assign a proxy (col. 6, lines 25-27).

5. Referring to claim 3, Jordan discloses the information is indicative of the traffic load on the downstream proxy (i.e. number of forwarded requests and number of direct requests (col. 6, lines 15-17).

6. Referring to claim 4, Jordan discloses the information is indicative of the number of requests in the responses of the downstream proxy (col. 6, lines 15-17).

7. Referring to claim 5, Jordan discloses the load is determined by querying (i.e. probing) the processes of the downstream proxy (col. 6, lines 10-16).

8. Claims 6-9 are rejected for similar reasons as stated above.

9. Referring to claim 10, Jordan discloses the invention substantively as described in claim 1. Jordan furthermore discloses sending a message to each of the proxies (i.e. probing) (col. 6, lines 10-15). Jordan does not disclose determining a response time for each of the messages sent to the proxies and assigning weights to each of the proxies based on the response time. In analogous art, Zisapel discloses another method of assigning weights to a group of proxies wherein a response time is determined for each of the messages sent to the proxies (i.e. polling request and results) (Figures 2D-2E)

and assigning weights (i.e. network proximity) to each of the proxies based on the response time (col. 14, lines 40-63; col. 15, lines 8-25). It would be obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to combine the teaching of Zisapel with Jordan since Jordan teaches that the load of a cache server can be a weighted sum of requests (col. 6, lines 15-17), however does not state that it is required to be this and furthermore one of ordinary skill in the art would know that it is well known there are numerous other attributes and methods to determine load and weighting of a cache server. This would lead one of ordinary skill in the art to search for other methods as to how to determine the weighting of a server, eventually finding the system of Zisapel and its novel method of utilizing the proximities of the server farms based on polling methods to determine which would be the best server farm in order to service the request.

10. Claims 11 and 13 are rejected for similar reasons as stated above. Furthermore Zisapel discloses a location server directing the messages received by the control node to the proxies (Figure 2E, ref. 54).

11. Referring to claims 12 and 14, Jordan in view of Zisapel discloses the invention substantively as described in the claims above. Jordan in view of Zisapel do not disclose implementing the SIP protocol or using an INVITE message. However Jordan in view of Zisapel does disclose numerous polling methods in which to determine the proximities of the other servers (Zisapel: col. 4, lines 45-52). This would lead one of

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ordinary skill in the art to search other techniques in which to poll servers to elicit a response to determine the round trip time. It is also well known that the SIP INVITE message will elicit a response from a remote server to the sender (see SIP: Session Initiation Protocol, RFC 2543, p. 27, cited by Applicant in IDS). Therefore by this rationale it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill to modify the system of Jordan in view of Zisapel in order to implement the SIP protocol to provide another polling technique since any one polling request might fail as supported by Zisapel (col. 15, lines 5-7).

12. Claim 16 is rejected for similar reasons as stated above.

13. Referring to claim 17, Jordan discloses including a plurality of records (i.e. load table) (Figure 1b, ref. 120').

14. Claims 18 and 19 are rejected for similar reasons as stated above.

Response to Arguments

15. Applicant's arguments filed February 15, 2008 have been fully considered but they are moot in view of the new rejection(s) presented above.

16. Applicant describes, in detail, how the invention works in the remarks, however Applicant is reminded that Although the claims are interpreted in light of the

specification, limitations from the specification are not read into the claims. See *In re Van Geuns*, 988 F.2d 1181, 26 USPQ2d 1057 (Fed. Cir. 1993).

Conclusion

17. The prior art made of record and not relied upon is considered pertinent to applicant's disclosure.

18. Applicant has had numerous opportunities to amend the claimed subject matter, and has failed to modify the claim language to distinguish over the prior art of record by clarifying or substantially narrowing the claim language. Thus, Applicant apparently intends that a broad interpretation be given to the claims and the Examiner has adopted such in the present and previous Office action rejections. See *In re Prater and Wei*, 162 USPQ 541 (CCPA 1969), and MPEP 2111.

19. Applicant's amendment necessitated the new ground(s) of rejection presented in this Office action. Accordingly, **THIS ACTION IS MADE FINAL**. See MPEP § 706.07(a). Applicant is reminded of the extension of time policy as set forth in 37 CFR 1.136(a).

A shortened statutory period for reply to this final action is set to expire THREE MONTHS from the mailing date of this action. In the event a first reply is filed within TWO MONTHS of the mailing date of this final action and the advisory action is not mailed until after the end of the THREE-MONTH shortened statutory period, then the

shortened statutory period will expire on the date the advisory action is mailed, and any extension fee pursuant to 37 CFR 1.136(a) will be calculated from the mailing date of the advisory action. In no event, however, will the statutory period for reply expire later than SIX MONTHS from the date of this final action.

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Joseph E. Avellino whose telephone number is (571) 272-3905. The examiner can normally be reached on Monday-Friday 7:00-4:00.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Nathan J. Flynn can be reached on (571) 272-1915. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 703-872-9306.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see <http://pair-direct.uspto.gov>. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free).

/Joseph E. Avellino/
Primary Examiner, Art Unit 2143